Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2014/11/04 : CIA-RDP82-00047R000400060006-4 CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT DATE DISTR. 25 Jan 1954 COUNTRY USSR Navigational Aids on the Black Sea/Radio Receiving NO. OF PAGES **SUBJECT** Equipment Aboard Ships 50X1 NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) PLACE ACQUIRED 50X1 SUPPLEMENT TO DATE ACQUIRED REPORT NO. 50X1 Date of Info THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION NEW WATER STATES, BITCHEST AT ALL THE WATER STATES, BUT THE WATER STATES, BUT THAN THE MEANING OF TITLE TOOL OF THE TOOL 1. Radio-beacons, found only on lighthouses, were in use by 1939, and even earlier, in the USSR. They were utilized rarely on the Black Sea because there is not much fog there. Each ship had RDF (radio-direction finder or 50X1 in Russian, "radio pelengator") to receive the radio-beacon. Radar was not available in the USSR in 1941. All Sovtanker vessels had gyrocompasses. Black Sea conditions were ideally met by navigational aids 50X1 such as lighthouses and buoys. There are no tides in that sea, and little fog, so one merely follows the course one has plotted. 50X1 the quality of Soviet technical communications personnel was All radio operators (radisti) were graduates of a three-year school for radio technicians. There was no shortage of such technicians. 3. In regard to facilities aboard Soviet ships for the reception of broadcasting, each vessel met the international registration requirements for strength of radio receiving equipment. This was done so that if the ship had to curry cargo abroad it would satisfy the international requirements and therefore be eligible for insurance. Each Soviet ship had radio receiving equipment. It was powerful equipment as usually one could receive from anywhere in the world by short wave. - end -70M 756.01 CONFIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION DISTRIBUTION EV